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THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.
A GAZETTE OF THE PEOPLE.

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AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

THE Weekly Indiana State Sentinel,
(TO SINGLE SUBSCRIBERS,) IS ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!
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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 30, 1852.

Carters' Indiana Reports.

We copy the following flattering notice of this work from the September number of the Western Law Journal, published in Cincinnati, and edited by Hon. T. Walker, and M. E. Curwen, Esq. In addition to the notice the Law Journal copies nearly five pages of the Reporter's syllabus of many of the most important cases:

"The reader familiar with Blackford's Reports, would not discover, in opening this volume, without seeing the name of the Reporter, that there had been any change made since the publication of Judge Blackford's eighth volume. The binding, paper, typography, plan and arrangement of the work, are precisely like those of that celebrated reporter. In this Mr. Carter has acted with commendable wisdom and modesty. The habit of the American Judges in giving written judgements, when sitting in bank, (introduced, we believe, by Judge Kent, leaves little to the reporter to do, but to arrange the cases, prepare the syllabus and indexes, and read the proofs. Upon the fidelity with which this is done the American reporter must hope to build that 'small immortality' which Lord Campbell says is awarded to reporters. And this Mr. Carter has done well. Of the two hundred and twenty-five cases reported in this volume, one hundred and eighty have been already reported by Judge Smith.

The judgments being written by the Judges themselves, and not taken down, as in England, by the reporter in short-hand, are, of course the same in both Smith and Carter, except that Judge Smith has, in some of his cases, either omitted irrelevant passages, or made them a part of the statement of the case.

The brevity of the Indiana judgments—the secret of their success—is admirable. The rule adopted by the Supreme Court of that State, we understand to be, that no judgment shall be published, until it has been carefully revised by all the members of the Court; and hence all loose expressions, all the small bits of *ad idem* phrases, all the bad taste of sarcasms, and 'personal talk,' is excluded; and the bar of Indiana know exactly who is responsible for the published decision, and that its stability may be relied upon.

It is worthy of remark that the decisions of our Supreme Judges, without invidious distinctions, have been the subject of unqualified approbation whenever mentioned by members of the bar, all over the United States. The last paragraph quoted above is but the substance of what is invariably said by legal gentlemen of eminence and influence whenever our Supreme Bench and its decisions are the subjects of comment. It was reserved for portion of the press of this State, influenced alone by malignant personal and partisan feelings, to attempt to impeach these decisions which have done honor to our State, and the capacity of one of the Judges—the only one who is a candidate for re-election—and who possesses in an eminent degree the respect and esteem, not only of the bar of Indiana, and of its immediate neighbors, but also of eminent members of the legal profession in every State in the nation, without destination of party. The fact, however, that Judge Perkins is a Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, is a sufficient reason, in the estimation of a portion of the Whig press, why he should be assailed, and his legal abilities impeached. And at the same time that they are thus maligning Judge Perkins for being a Democrat, they are hypocritically raising the cry 'that politics should not be brought into the judiciary.' If they believe what they say, why do they assail Judge Perkins. Their hypocrisy and unworthy motives, are, however, too transparent to deceive any body, and the election day will prove that the people will sustain a man who has performed his duties able and faithfully as Judge Perkins has, in spite of rancorous assaults dictated by partisan or personal enmity and malignity.

John H. Bradley, the late Free Soil Elector.

We learn that it has been denied in certain neighborhoods in Johnson and Shelby counties, that John H. Bradley was a candidate for Elector on the Van Buren electoral ticket in 1848. By reference to the proceedings of the Free Soil Convention of this State, held in 1848, it will be seen that he was nominated by that Convention for one of the Electors for the State at large, and that his name was published as such by the Free Soil Banner and every other Free Soil paper of the State. The returns in the office of the Secretary of State will show that he received 8,636 votes in the State. It will be seen on examining the returns in the Clerks' offices in this District, that he received some votes in every county in the District. Mr. Bradley cannot deny these facts.

Messrs. Robinson and Gorman

dressed the Democratic Club on Monday evening, in speeches of great force and effect. Hon. John L. Robinson spoke first, and for the space of an hour and a half enthralled the audience with one of the most powerful arguments in favor of the principles of Democracy, and the nominations of the party, ever listened to in Indianapolis. He was followed by Col. Gorman, who, in his usual able and happy style, elicited the rapturous applause of the audience. All concurred in declaring these speeches the best of the canvass.

Wisconsin.

Gen. Cass and Judge Douglas attended the great Democratic Mass Meeting at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on Tuesday last. Wisconsin will go for Pierce and King by at least Five Thousand Majority.

The Democrats have made their nominations for Congress, and the party is united. Hale and Julian will poll a vote in the State that will nearly equal the vote of Scott and Graham.

Ben. Harding, a distinguished lawyer and politician of Kentucky, died, at his residence, on the 24th inst., at an advanced age.

Robert C. Gregory, the Whig candidate for Congress in the Lafayette district, is traveling over the country making speeches, armed to the teeth with pistols and Bowie knives. He is the war candidate.

The safe of the treasurer of Huntington county was blown open last week and about \$3,000, deposited by various citizens of the town for safekeeping, stolen.

Hon. William R. King, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, passed through Baltimore on the 26th inst., on his way to his residence in Alabama.

Judge Kilgore.

The following notice of this gentleman's peculiar speeches we clip from the Anderson Gazette, a neutral journal. The editor, we believe, is a Whig:

"Judge Kilgore made a speech in the Court House the other day, which, we understand, was in every way characteristic of the demagogue—one that should be regarded as an insult to an intelligent audience and disreputable to the life that uttered it. We suppose, however, it was an old speech the Judge had manufactured long ago before the introduction of railroads and telegraphs in this section of the country—when general intelligence was at a much lower ebb than now, and the people more susceptible of being humbugged. We suppose that this is the case, and the Judge having forgotten the change in the condition of things, or having been too indolent to get up a new speech, has taken up his old one, with merely changing names and dates. As a sample, we give the following assertion made by the Judge: he stated that there were men in Madison county better qualified to occupy the Presidential chair than Gen. Pierce. Is there an ex-Governor, ex-United States Senator, or ex-General of the Mexican War in Madison county? This is sufficient to show the unfairness of the above assertion and of the whole speech, which was of the same tenor. If the Judge is engaged in a good cause, he certainly does it an injury in an intelligent community by condescending to such low bilgewater and contemptible slang in its support, for the conviction must inevitably follow that truth and sound argument are wanting, for which the opposite is substituted."

New York Whig Convention.

The following resolution in reference to the Baltimore platform, was unanimously adopted by the Whig Convention in New York. All sections of the party voting for it:

6th. That the Whig party, being a national party, devoted to the Union and to the welfare and promotion of all the varied interests of this great Republic, and uniformity of action and concert of purpose being attainable only through the agency of National Conventions, an honest acquiescence in the decision and action of the late National Convention of the Whig party upon all subjects legitimately before them is the duty of every Whig.

The Greeley Whigs that spit on the Compromise plank in the Whig platform, are perfectly satisfied, because they say this subject was not legitimately before the Convention. The Fillmore Compromise men, say it was and therefore are satisfied with the endorsement. A very convenient manner of accommodating all the parties.

In 1840 General Pierce used the following patriotic language:

"Do earnestly hope that every honest man, who has sincerely at heart the best interests of the slave and the master, may no longer be governed by a blind zeal and impulse, but be led to examine this subject, so full of delicacy and danger, in all its bearings, and, when called upon to lend their names and influence to the cause of agitation, they may remember that we live under a written Constitution, which is the property of the whole Union, as well as the North; that it covers the whole Union, and is equally a guaranty for the unimpaired enjoyment of the domestic institution in all its parts; and I trust, further, that they will no longer close their eyes to the fact, that so far as those in whose welfare they express so much feeling are concerned, this foreign interference has been and must inevitably continue to be, evil and only evil."

Bad Omens.

A great Whig meeting was held at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, on last Saturday. The following was the disastrous result:

Charles Krebs had an arm shattered by the premature discharge of a cannon.

Henry Adair fell from the cars and had his arm nearly severed by the wheels.

An engineer was thrown from the track and killed.

The wheels on the cars of one of the special trains, broke. Two men were crushed between the cars, and one had his head badly injured.

A letter from Donaldville, Louisiana, to the editor of the Boston Post, contains the following:

"I can say with the surest confidence that no State will more assuredly cast her vote for General Pierce than Louisiana. And but for a few desperate politicians, (who only hope for Scott's success), there is little, or I may say, no real opposition in this State to Pierce's election. A very large, respectable, and influential number of Whigs will vote for Pierce; and a far more numerous body of them will not vote at all, being disgusted at the Whig nomination."

[For the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.]

Great Excitement in Ohio—Gen. Scott's Speeches—Brilliant Sentiments and Thrilling Eloquence of this Great American Statesman!

Mr. Editor—Permit me to give your readers an outline, a mere sketch, of this master production of the age. I hope some faithful chronicler, some able-bodied Whig, will write these speeches in a book, so that the young men may catch the soul-stirring eloquence of this brilliant statesman, by the side of whom such men as Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, or even Lord Brougham shrink into insignificance in the history of English literature.

I will not attempt, Mr. Editor, to copy the whole of either of these great speeches, but give you only a few of the sparkling gems of thought they contain. I commence with his introduction, which for sublimity of thought and grandeur of language, is unequalled in the history of English literature.

"Fellow citizens—and when I say fellow citizens, I mean fellow men; that is, all the Native Americans, and all the adopted, and the intended to be. I thank you for the enthusiastic reception you have given me. But there is one thing I regret, and that is—it rains. It pains me that I was comfortable, and you so wet and muddy. I have thought a man could hardly call himself a citizen of this great country without passing over those great lakes as often as once in five years. I almost feel as though I had lost my citizenship, for it is nearly eight years since I was here!" [Tremendous cheering.]

At this point of his soul-stirring speech, when half of his audience were in tears, and the other half in a state of the most intense excitement, a solitary son of the emerald isle sprang to his feet, and at the top of his voice—"Ye're welcome here, Mister Scott!" The great Chief and Statesman turned toward the speaker, and with a look of intense interest, he said, "I hear that rich brogue. I love to hear it. Is that you, Patrick?" "It is no less than Michael Malone, yer honor, that bids you welcome here, Mister Scott!" [Great cheering.]

General Scott, as is the case with all great statesmen and orators, reserved his mightiest efforts for the closing sentences, in which, Mr. Editor, you will find "thoughts that breathe, and words which burn." Hear him:

"Fellow citizens, I do not intend to make a speech. I am not here to make a speech, but to make a statement for the purpose of selecting a site for a Military Hospital. I will not detain you longer. You are wet and covered with mud. I thank you for this enthusiastic reception."

I hope, Mr. Editor, you will publish the speech of this great statesman and orator, made in his 'parlor at the North House,' wherein he 'sustained the high tide water mark of our American civilization,' by calling the editor of the 'Westbote' a liar, getting angry at a newspaper squib. The General's Statesman was excited. He told the audience he was excited. Who wouldn't have been, to have a German, who had not a particle of that 'rich brogue,' presume to ask him a question? "It was monstrous!" "It was intolerable!" It would not have been out of keeping for the General to have pulled off his coat and thrashed him right on the spot. That is what he ought to have done. Wouldn't Webster have done it?

BUCKEYE.

It is estimated that the wool clip of the present season in this country, is some six millions of pounds short of that of last year, which was put down at \$2,000,000 pounds.

As we go on in life we find we cannot afford excitement, and we learn to be parsimonious in our emotions.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 1, 1852.

Free Democratic State Convention.

A Mass Meeting of the Free Democracy of Indiana will be held at Indianapolis on THURSDAY, October 21, 1852.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE,

the Free Democratic candidate for President of the United States, will address the Convention. The People of Indiana, of all parties, are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend.

By order of the

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

More Thrilling Eloquence.

The Whigs every where seem charmed with the eloquence of General Scott. His style is new and peculiar. As a specimen of his Ciceronian eloquence we copy the following, which is his great speech at Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania:

"My countrymen of Blair county and the mountains of Pennsylvania, I am very happy to meet you. I thank you sincerely for the honors you have conferred upon me. I understand that you are to have a public meeting to-morrow, at which I have no doubt I shall be remembered in your speeches and in your hearts, and I thank you in advance for the honor you intend to confer upon me. I am much fatigued. I have travelled a great way to-day, and want some supper. I have had my arm hurt in the crowd, and it pains me considerably. I give you a thousand thanks for the honor you have done me. I would shake hands with you all if I could; as I cannot, I divide my whole heart among you."

This is the speech of General Winfield Scott, the man that Governor Johnson had just introduced to the crowd as "the greatest living warrior and most illustrious statesman of the age." This great speech will no doubt be stereotyped and placed among the brightest gems of American oratory. Only think of this sentence: "I have traveled a great way to-day, and want some supper." Here are thoughts that breathe and words that burn. How true to nature, "I want some supper." Like that distinguished individual, Daniel Tucker, he had come too late for his regular evening repast, and had got his arm hurt, and couldn't shake hands. The idea of "I want some supper," was no doubt borrowed from the pathetic language of some dirty-faced boy, who, after playing truant all day, comes home at twilight, and with the eloquence of nature resting on his lips, he cries out, "mammy, I want some supper."

No such sentence can be found in all the orations of Cicero or Demosthenes. We recollect of nothing equal to it in the speeches of Webster, Clay, Cass, Calhoun, or Benton. It will no longer do to say that Gen. Scott is not an orator. His reputation is established. What other orator or statesman could have conceived of this brilliant idea which appears in his great Cleveland speech? "I am dry, and you are wet and muddy."

Such sentences as these and a "hasty plate of soup," &c., will no doubt form bright passages in his annual communications to Congress, should he be elected.

The Journal still persists in its vile and slanderous abuse of Governor Wright. A few days more will determine whether the organ has chosen the wise course in conducting the present canvass. Governor Wright has resided in Indiana ever since his boyhood. Like all men of decided character he has his enemies. He has always had them; and this vile clique may publish their certificates to their heart's content. The people of Indiana will never believe that he ever pronounced Henry Clay "a gambler, a Sabbath-breaker, and a murderer."

Joseph A. Wright ran three times for Congress in the old Seventh District, which was Whig by 1,500 majority. He was once elected, and twice defeated by less than 200 votes; and when elected Governor, he received a majority in that district. It is reasonable to suppose that the high-minded and honorable Kentucky Whigs of Park and Putnam would support a man who was in the habit of denouncing their favorite as a "gambler, a Sabbath-breaker, and a murderer?" We think not. The whole story is preposterous, got up for electioneering purposes by John D. Deerees and his backers—the men who pursued and hunted the noble Howard to his grave. They are now on the trail of Governor Wright, and will pursue him with that venom which has always marked their course towards a prominent Democrat that they cannot use for their vile party purposes. A long experience in politics has taught us that no party ever gained anything by this system of wholesale personal abuse, and we are gratified to know that the course of the Journal clique, in its bitter personalities towards Gov. Wright, does not meet the sanction of the honorable Whigs of Indiana; but two or three Whig papers in the State have followed the example of the Journal. In the main, the Whig press has pursued an honorable course. We willingly bear testimony to this fact.

Colton's Maps of Indiana.

We have just had presented to our notice these beautiful maps, and we can say, without fear of contradiction, that they are superior to any work of the kind we have ever seen. It seems to us that no map of any other State in the Union can be brought into competition with this new map of Indiana. The large map is minute in its outlines, and full in detail. Every section and fractional section is laid down. The Congressional townships, the county boundaries, are distinctly shown, and the lines of all the public works are accurately delineated. The Railroads, Plankroads, Post roads, McAdams roads, and canals, and every Town and Post Office throughout the entire State, are legibly traced upon the maps. In fact nothing has been omitted to make these works acceptable to every individual who wishes an accurate knowledge of our great and growing State. One thing we have noticed on these maps which we have never seen on any former publication of the kind. The Congressional districts all are accurately delineated as they were defined by our Legislature last session. We cheerfully commend these maps to our citizens of the State generally, as worthy of their patronage.

The assertion that the Whigs desire to elect Judges who will render void the provision in the new Constitution, giving the privilege of voting to foreigners, is one of those reckless and untruthful assertions for which the Sentinel is alone distinguished. The Sentinel cannot produce any testimony to sustain it.—Indiana Journal.

George G. Dunn, of Lawrence county, is one of the most talented and efficient stump orators of the Whig party in Indiana. The burden of his song is opposition to the new Constitution, the 13th article, and the article extending the right of suffrage to foreigners before final naturalization. The same remark will apply to the speeches of Gen. Kilgore, and Perry B. Snigrore, one of the Whig candidates for Representative in Marion county. We are informed that every one of the Whig candidates for Supreme Judge, was opposed to the new Constitution, and John B. Howe, who is on the Whig Judicial ticket, in a speech in the Convention, pronounced the 13th article a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and consequently null and void. Is this not some testimony?

Hons. John L. Robinson and Willis A. Gorman, attended the great mass meeting at Lafayette, on yesterday.

Judge Woodward of Pennsylvania and Nativeism.

The following extract is from the Harrisburgh Keystone which puts to rest the flimsy charge that Judge Woodward is or ever was a native:

But his own statement is not the only evidence that is at hand of the utter falsehood of this assertion. He has spent a lifetime of opposition to Nativeism, and never owned a native ticket in his life, nor afforded them the slightest aid or comfort. In the Reform Convention, though almost the youngest member of it, he was the undisputed leader of that great party which has always been the friend of the foreigner, and the steadfast upholder of the principles of equal rights, which have ever been the shield and bulwark of the immigrant. In the mortal struggle for a liberal constitution, which the Whigs opposed by every maneuver they could think of, a motion to amend a resolution offered by one of them and which was intended to checkmate them in their effort to keep foreigners out of the State altogether, is seized upon and perverted into evidence of his own hostility against foreigners. Does any body suppose, that the Democrats in the convention did not understand this? If they did not, how comes it that after such a violation of their well-known principles, they did not repudiate him? Instead of doing so, they continued to acknowledge him, through the whole fight, as their chosen chief, followed him faithfully, and struck where he struck, until the rotten constitution which the Whigs supported, fell beneath their blows.

It may be asked, how it comes that Judge Woodward has been heretofore so falsely charged with this thing? We answer, that the political animosity of desperate men, can make them do anything. If proof of this very purpose of daying it, and did deny it in language perfectly unimpeachable. When the editor of the "Gazette" could be guilty of such baseness, what may we not expect from those who make less pretension to honor?

Here we have a candidate for a judicial office, who has always been a Democrat, and always acted with that party in support of the foreigners' rights; who, in the Reform Convention, declared his opposition to the very purpose of daying it, and did deny it in language perfectly unimpeachable. When the editor of the "Gazette" could be guilty of such baseness, what may we not expect from those who make less pretension to honor?

A friend from Morgan county informs us that John H. Bradley, in his recent visit to that county, denied that he was ever a free-soiler, or that he had been a Van Buren man in 1848. To show what little confidence is to be placed in the reckless assertions of this man, we append the following as the true list of votes received by the Van Buren Electors in 1848:

Henry L. Ellsworth received	8,637 votes.
John H. Bradley received	8,636 votes.
Nathaniel Little received	8,635 votes.
John R. Cravens received	8,634 votes.
Samuel A. Huff received	8,633 votes.
George W. Julian received	8,632 votes.
Ovid Butler received	8,631 votes.
Milton Short received	8,630 votes.
Albert G. Coffin received	8,629 votes.
Samuel A. Huff received	8,628 votes.
Jon. E. Jernegan received	8,627 votes.
Daniel Wirt received	8,626 votes.

Yet, in the face of this evidence, John H. Bradley has the boldness to deny that he ever was a free-soiler, or a Van Buren Elector. This is the man that is making the people to vote for him for Congress without distinction of party.

The Journal contains a communication from Timothy Ryan, who it seems makes it his business to poll the passengers on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, and when the result is favorable it is published. We have frequently heard that this road has been made one of the great electioneering thoroughfares in Indiana. When passengers take their seats in the cars they are furnished with the pictorial life of Scott, and if the passengers declines he is told that he is a "dirty looter."

This is a new, and may be a very profitable mode of conducting a railroad line. In all eastern lines the comfort and accommodation of passengers seem to be the whole aim. No questions are asked about politics.

Levin and his Native friends in Philadelphia, are gradually coming out for Scott. They have the promise of an equal share of the offices if Scott is elected.

[For the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.]

BLOOMFIELD, Sept. 22, 1852.

W. J. Brown, Esq.—Dear Sir—We had the pleasure, on yesterday, of a short visit and a speech from Gov. Wright. The circuit court, was in session, which, during the afternoon, by Judge McDonald. The courtroom was crowded to overflowing, and the speaker was complimented by the presence of the ladies, who, together with the whole audience, greeted and applauded the Governor with prolonged applause. The Governor made one of those enthusiastic, yet deliberate and sensible speeches which he knows so well how to make; and in fact the whole crowd seemed to be carried away with enthusiasm and admiration of the courage and character of our Governor. Our country has for years been full of the friends of Governor Wright; and I believe no one when I say that, at the next election, their number will be found to have greatly increased.

A very rich affair came off last evening at Point Commerce, where Gov. Wright had an appointment. After he had made a speech, which I was told was in the usual style and manner of his speeches, and which was well received by the audience, he was interrupted by a long speech, abounding with his peculiar manner and manner, and well seasoned with personalities and abuse. The speaker bewailed the poor Indiana who had been driven from his home and the graves of his fathers, to make room for the rascally Anglo-Saxon race. He lamented and almost howled over the poor son of "Africa's burning sands," who had been dragged from his home and forced into horrid slavery. He almost shrieked over the 13th article, until his voice was hoarse, which he poured over the people for driving the free blacks from our borders; and finally, such was his agony over the Indian and Negro, that he was almost choked when he was born an American.

Mr. D. afterwards walked into some other matters, and among other things gave his opinion about county stock matters, &c., &c.

Some thought that he was a Hale Elector. Others, that he was electing for Mr. McCarty, and having got hold of some of Mr. M.'s minutes for his speeches, had, by a mistake, taken the wrong side of the question; and that, being filled with indignation, he had begun to read a new party—intending to crush both candidates for Governor. There can be no doubt about his effect—whatever may have been his intention—upon Mr. McCarty, who will rue that abolition speech.

Gov. Wright, to-day, offered to give-way for Mr. Dunn to make a speech, but it was declined. Mr. Dunn's speech and his declining to give the Governor an opportunity to answer him, will tell with wonderful effect. We love fair play.

The candidates for Congress also addressed the people yesterday, and I think that Mr. Davis made a fine impression in his favor. The mainly business-like cast of the man, and the apparent candor of his remarks, could not fail to secure him friends and votes.

Yours, &c., GREEN.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1852.

The Law of Descents.

The Whigs in the Southern portion of this State are making a great hue and cry against the law of last session, which abolishes the widow's right of dower, and gives the widow one third of the real estate in fee simple, in her own right, with power to dispose of it as she pleases, alleging that it is a Democratic measure. This law provides liberally for widows when the husband dies without a will. If there are no heirs, she takes the estate instead of going to the relations of the deceased, under the old law. If a man dies, leaving a widow and children with an estate less than 300 dollars in value, the wife takes it without any administration. The main provisions in the bill, we think, are good. But like almost every other measure of the last session, it was not passed by a party vote. To show that it was not a Democratic measure, or passed by the votes of the Democrats alone, we append the following vote from House Journal, page 1419, Democrats in roman, Whigs in italics:

AYES—Messrs. Beach, Beane, Brady, Bryant, Buskirk, Channing, Crawford, Crim, Dice, Donaldson, Donnan, Douthett, Eccles, Gibson, Good, Hanna, Hay of Clark, Hays of White, Hays, Hicks, Holladay, Hudstetter, Hunt, Kent, Lawrence, Levinson, Lewis, Lindsey of Fayette, Lindsay of Howard, Litchfield, Manson, Marks, Mayfield, McAllister, McConnell, McDowell, Miller, Mudgett, Nelson, Owen, Porter, Ray, Reynolds, Smith of Marion, Stanfield, Stevens, Stuart, Stuart, Sweet, Walker, Watson, Williams, and Withers—54.

NOES—Messrs. Behm, Bulls, Cochran, Cowgill, Cromwell, Davis of Sullivan, Dobson, Dougherty, Foster, Graham, Graham, Goss, Hart, Helmer, Holman, Howell, Hudson, Huey, Humphreys, King, Lavery, Major, Sale, Schenck, Scudder, Shanklin, Smith of Spencer, Storton, Sumner, Thompson, Torbet, Wells, Wilson, and Withers—35.

The following is the vote in the Senate. See Senate Journal, page 928.

AYES—Senators Dawson, Defties, Delavan, Eddy, Hanna, Hathfield, Henton, Heater, Hickman, Hicks, Hunt, James, Kendall, Longshore, Mickle, MILLIKEN, Newland, Odell, Saffer, Slack, Spann, Todd, Turman, Walker, Washburn, and Winstanley—36.

NOES—Senators Alexander, Adams, Berry, Brugh, Craves, Holloway, Knowlton, Miller, Torgard, and Withers—10.

There may be, and doubtless are, defects in this law.

If so, the next Legislature should amend them. But it is unjust to charge that it was a party measure, when about an equal proportion of both parties voted for the bill, and a corresponding number against it.

Death of Col. Russell.

Colonel Alexander W. Russell, Postmaster of this city, died yesterday morning at five o'clock, after an illness of eight days. He was about fifty-six years of age. Col. Russell settled in Indianapolis in 1822, where he has ever since resided. Although engaged in busy scenes of life, in the discharge of the delicate and responsible duties of public office, yet he lived and died without an enemy. He was a most valuable member of society and enjoyed in a high degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He leaves a large family to mourn the loss of their stay and support; but no wife weeps at his tomb. She had gone before him, to that land where the weary are at rest.

"Death's but a path that must be trod,
If man would ever pass to God."

Hon. James Whitcomb.

This gentleman has, for the last summer, been laboring under that terrible and painful disease, the gravel. On the 18th ult., we learn that the operation of lithotomy was performed by Dr. Parker with entire success, and that great hopes are entertained of the Senator's recovery. This will be glad news to his friends in Indiana, who, for the last six months, have been enquiring after his health. Inquiries which we have not, until now, been able to respond to with any degree of confidence or hope. May he again be restored to health and usefulness. This is the earnest prayer of thousands of warm and devoted friends.

Terre Haute Railroad.

Our remarks in yesterday's Sentinel were intended to apply to the hands employed in running the trains on this road, and not to the President, Vice President, or Treasurer. We are assured by Mr. Peck, that such things do not meet the countenance of the officers of the road, and that in future they will be prohibited. The right of every American citizen to vote according to the dictates of their judgment, is a right not to be denied to any one; but the conductors of the railroad trains, should not use their position to electioneer in a manner offensive to passengers who disagree with them. This is what we condemn.

We announced some days since, that a poor man, with a large family dependent on him, was killed by the bursting of a cannon, at the recent reception of Gen. Scott at Columbus, Ohio. The Whig telegraphers, to make all the capital they could out of the transaction, sent their despatches to the East stating that General Scott had presented the widow with a check for four hundred dollars. It now appears that the four hundred dollars gratuity has dwindled down to twenty dollars—a splendid sum for the man who has received \$290,000 from the Government. Worse than the stick-and-candy story.

Hon. William Allen is now stamping Ohio. He makes the far fly.

[For the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.]

LAFAYETTE, Sept. 30, 1852.

This is a beautiful morning, and the great mass meeting of the Democracy for Tippecanoe and the surrounding counties, to-day, will be a splendid affair. Many Democrats from the surrounding counties have already arrived. Col. Weller, Col. Gorman, Hon. J. L. Robinson, Hon. G. N. Fitch, and other distinguished Democratic speakers are here. Mr. Robinson made a speech in the large court room of this city, last evening, to a crowded audience, by the way of opening up the question of the Democracy, and his most powerful efforts. Never was an audience more completely carried away with a speech than on that occasion. He spoke briefly of the Whig "Expositor," and was interrupted by the verdant Scott elector of this district. Never was a poor man more completely carried away, amidst cheer after cheer from the whole audience, Whigs as well as Democrats uniting in the applause. Col. Weller, Col. Gorman, Dr. Fitch, and others, made speeches to-day at Stockton Grove. There will be a great time.

OLD TIPPECANOE.

A new Whig paper called the *Pis-avis*, has been started at West Point, La. It thus speaks of Gen. Pierce:

"We should start, on by admitting that so far as history and evidence go, they prove Gen. Pierce to be an honest, honorable, and high-minded citizen, who if elected will faithfully carry out the principles of his party, and advance those measures which he believes will promote the prosperity of the country. We further believe that Gen. Pierce is sound on the slavery question, so far as it is protected by the Constitution."

General Scott is quite unpopular in Canada, as he is in England.—*Albany Register*.

The General appears to be in the same predicament in the States. In a word, he appears to be unpopular every where.

"Our Times."

Is the title of a neatly printed monthly, "of sterling character, and thoroughly Democratic tendencies," just started in the city of New York. It is edited by CORA MONTGOMERY, until lately our Texas correspondent; and some of the ablest pens in the Union have been engaged to furnish contributions. "Our Times," according to the prospectus, is to stand upon ground never heretofore occupied by the periodical press of the United States:

"It will be independent of all cliques whatever. It will be free from every stain of personality. And while it will